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BRITISH NATION.

Tuelday, March 18. 1707.

Would be; and yet I see no great Fore-cast in it, that I should claim the Title of a Gonjurer. Did ever any body expect the Union to go on in England, and have no long Speeches cry'd about Streets, no Maybe's and Supposes started, no suggested Dangers, no Spectrums to fright the World with? It could not be possible, but the Northern Part of Britain must surnish Vapours enough from so cold and moist an Air, which being exhaled by the Heats of High-Flying Brains, should blaze in various Meteors in our Southern Climate.

Who could question, but the same Spirit here would act the same ridiculous Part, as it did there, and that we should have the very Counterpart of the State Politicks of the Party?

Did not a Noble Peer, North by Tweed, tell the Scots sad and dismal Stories of the facal Consequences of the Union? Did he not tell the Country People, they should get no Cale, the Merchants they should get no Trade, the Poor no Sale, the Gentlemen no Employ, the Ladies no Husbands?

And must all these Dangers befall Scotland, Gentlemen, and is there nothing sad and lamentable to befall England too?

Let's come a little to Parallels, and was ever such Contraries match'd in this World? In Sectland, the facebite and Prelatiff take Care of the Presbyterian; in England, the Occasional-Conformist ventures his Life for the Church; the Gentlemen that never come nearer the Church than that House of Saturban, the Tavern, cry out in Parliament, that the Ast of Security is not sufficient;

in England the Bishops are exhorted to take Care of themselves, and their Conftitution - Here's merry Sort of Doby fuch as --ings indeed! Never did Contraries better illustrate; Never was a Treaty of Union

so handsomly banter'd!

Nor can poor King William reft in his Grave, but he must be brought upon the Stage too _____ In vain, that glorious Monarch labour'd for our Peace, and dy'd a Sacrifice to Sur Ingratitude; but the very Vipers, he warm'd by his Influence, his at him, and persecute the Memory of the Man; who if he had any Failing, it was in miffaking their Hypochritie for Merit, and beflowing his Euvours on the worthless and way ward Wretches that about him.

These are the People that best suit a Simily, happily brought by a noble Lord in another Case, where he brings in the Paifts, who, pretending to worship GOD, say ten Ave-Marias to one Pater-Noster. These are the People, who pretending Liberty and Law, and the Good of England, pay ten Ho. mages to King James, for one to King

William.

Miracles, I believe, are no more ceased in this Age, than they were in the laft; and Abundance of Parallel Cases have been to this in the World; it is not long fince the Bishops and Clergy persecuted the Diffenters for the Security of the Church of England, and all Manner of Rapine and Violence was decently exercis'd against Protestants for the Benefit of the Protestant Religion-Now the Tables are nicely turn'd, and the Face of things changes; here we have the Papist prompts the Presbyterians to take Arms against the Government, in order to preserve the Protestant Religion; there you have the half in half, or Occational Conformiti applying to the Bilbops to look about them, and Rill 'tis for the Protestant Religion.

Were ever my Lords the Bishops so banter'd? Was ever such a Jeft put upon Men of their Character, as if they did not underfland their Concern in the Church or in the Protestant Religion, without going for Advice to those Occasional People, against whom so many of them lately pass'd an Act of Parliament, as Persons pernicious to the

Church's Safety?

And after all, what is it my Lords the Bithops are in Danger of, and what must they not do? ____ They muft not fettle the Kirk of Scotland; they must not fet up Presbytery, left Prestytery pull down the Church -Put this into English, They must not unite with Pres'yterians; no Peace with Hereticks, juft the fame ; you muft not treat with that Church, that is eftablish'd already, nor with the People, because they differ from you, and yer you cannot but own, they differ from you in nothing effential-

The Flot against the Union stands in need of fuch flight weak Work as this, it cannot be upheld but by fuch shifting; and I wonder, the Necessity the World is in to laugh at it, does not open the Eyes of the People

themselves.

When Men of the best Parts happen to be embark'd in the Defence of a bad Caufe, what weak wooden Work do they make of it? How many Shifts and Turns will they make, like a Hare close hunted, to fave what they fee a Necessity to give up ? Let any Man but ask a famous Orator of our Law, how he was put to it once to defend a High-Flying Cause at the Bar of the House of Lords, where a new Sacramental Teft was attempted on the Subjects of C-lina? How willingly would that Gentleman have been without his Fee, to have foun'd the Pleading; and what forry Referves and Retreats did he make to extenuate, what he could not juffifie?

Just thus the Patriots of Tyrranny are driven to their Shifts, to defend what they own by the Consequence they cannot support; when by Reason and Strength of Argument they cannot maintain their Cause, How do they feek the Shelter of all the little Subterfuges in the World to uphold

them?

How do they ftrive to make other People complain, fill the Heads of the common People with Fears and Jealouties, and drive every Nail that will go; divide, amuse, fright, wheedle and jingle them into Difcontents. In one Part, the Presbyterians are frighted with the threatning Encroachments of Episcopacy, Breach of their National Covenants, in confenting to establish a Prelatick Church, which they fancy them-Selves

selves bound to reform, subjecting themselves to a superiour Nation, quitting their Soveraignty, transposing their Crown, and the like.

In another Part, the Church of England are bid to look about them, and alarm'd with the frightful Apprehensions of Danger from eftablishing the Protestant Religion, as if Presbytery were the new Antichrift they talk'd of.

I must confess, I wonder much at Inferences drawn from Popish Experiments to , rence feems to me not to be very confideraalarm the Church, and that the Bishops should be warn'd of Dangers from obliging a Protestant Church, because they met with Ingratitude from the Popilb--Let any Man tell me, when Protefrants, exercifing Ads of Charity, Lenity, Affiltance and Support to Popifa Powers, were otherwise treated; fomething of which I mention'd lately in the Case of the Emperor-

But I fee no Conjequence to be drawn from it, that the Spirit or Ingraticude muft reign in a Protestant Church, and that the Church of England shall receive ungrateful Treatment from the Presbrterian in Scotland—And therefore in this, to fav, what bas been, may be, will not reach the Cale-Because it cannot be prov'd, that ever the Presbyterians in Scotland have been ingrate to the Church of England for any Favours receiv'd, nor as I remember, has there been any Occasion given them.

But I am not answering Speeches, I have feen none yet, but what answer them elves, and merit more to be let alone, than meddled with,

The Concurring with the Terms of a Treaty is not an Act of Favour, but a neceffary Juffice; the Union is a mutual Stipulation, and Securities ought to be reciprocally given--Those that argue against the Church of England, giving the Act of Security in Church Matters to Scotland, are the very fame Party, and they do it by the very fame Arguments, as they argue in Scotland against the Presbyterian Church there, confenting to the Effablishment of the Englife Church; and in this prepofferous Contradiction the whole Arcans are discover'd, and any reasonable Man, whose Sences are at hand, may fee, it is not Care of the respective Churches, but Party Feud.

A Man may in thefe Cafes be a little merry with the Persons, but really the Subject is too ferious to jest with; for this Juggling is calculated at nothing less than the fatal dividing, and confequently ruining both these Nations, as to their Peace, and all the future Prospects of their Happiness.

I hope, all the Gentlemen that have appear'd thus unhappily against it, have not the same destructive Design upon their Country; but I must confes, the Diffeble, whether we are wilfully or ignorantly deftroy'd.

And tho' in our defending our felves against Mischief, the same Resentment is not due to the well-meaning, as malicious Oppoler, yet the same Opposition is certainly due to the Mischief it self.

Safety, Peace, Settlement and Strength are the immediate Advantages both Nations expect from this Union; Jealoufie of one another, Prejudices and Diffruft are on both fides thrown in the Way, they are equally pernicious to the main End, let them come from what hand foever; and therefore we ought with equal Care to defend our selves.

In Scotland a wild Attempt has been made to prove, the Diffenters in England are enclin'd to Episcopacy, and therefore not to be trufted by the Kirk there-In England, firong Motions are made to render the Settlement of the Kirk in Scotland dangerous to the Church, and the Bithops are exhorted to look about them.

Now, one of these Defigns I take to be malicious, the other ignorant, I do not fay which of them is one or the other; but be it which way it will, they are equally fatal and mischievous in their Event, equally pernicious to the publick Peace, and ought with equal Care to be fenc'd against in the Pursuit of the general Good of the Nation.

Tis all one to me, whether Fool or Knave attempts to let my Houle on Fire, 'tis my Butiness to prevent my House being burnt; and as to Punishment of Parties, or Censure of Inftruments, that's a thing by it fell, they ought to be us'd according to their Circumflances.

Where !